The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Local Option Passed by Senate, and in Governor's Hands.

Governor Hartranft Vetoes Two Schemes of Special Legislation.

A Proposed Investigation Into the Issue of Bogus Diplomas.

Proposition to Increase the Pay of Members of Legislature.

Conclusion of the Evans Trial.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 5, 1873.

Local Option in the Senate.

The Local Option bill, with the amendments made by the House, came up in the Senate this morning, and considerable debate took place on the additional section added to the bill, providing that the election on the Philadelphia license question should not take place until the general and local election in that city in October next. Some of the Senators on the Democratic side seemed to see in this their opportunity, and insisted that the Local Option election in Philadelphia should be held this spring at the same time as other parts of the State. They argued with considerable skill, that as one-half the liquor traffic of the State was carried on in Philadelphia, it was hardly just to the friends of the proposed reform, that the sale of liquors should go on in that city six months or a year longer than elsewhere in Pennsylvania. To this Senators McClure and Davis, of Philadelphia, made answer that a special election in Philadelphia would cost a great deal of money—in the neighborhood of $200,000—and that it would draw out but a light vote, intimating that at such special election the liquor interest would be all-powerful, while at the October election, where there would be a general turn-out of the voters, the chances of success would rest with the friends of prohibition.

Senator Wallace stated that while he had doubts as to the constitutionality of the law, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Parker case, and doubted the efficacy of the law even admitting its constitutionality, yet he could not resist the conviction that it was the desire of the people to decide the question of license for themselves in the manner indicated by this bill. He would not put an obstacle in the way of the car of progress, in the direction of giving the people greater power, hence he was entirely willing that this question should be remanded to their votes for decision. As to amendments and perfecting the bill he would leave that in the hands of friends of Local Option, and vote with them, assuming no responsibility to himself for the good or evil effects that would follow the law.

Senator Davis, of Berks, evidently inspired by the recent vote in Reading, and the prospective action of the rest of "old Berks," was the only Senator that discussed the merits of the abolition of the license system, involved in the bill. He claimed the proposed law was unconstitutional, and could only see injustice and evil in its operations—unless the law would work a miracle it would destroy the use of malt liquors and native wines, now rapidly becoming general as a substitute for alcohol beverages, and drive people accustomed to drinking to the use of spirits He rejected the idea that the sale of whisky could be stopped; it would be dealt out in every little hole in the wall, which could not be done with ale or beer, and as a consequence our population would become a universal whisky drinking people, and the use of malt liquors would be abandoned.

The Bill Through the Senate.

There was some further discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. McClure, Strong, Dill, Albright, Rutan, White and others, but it did not go to the merits of the question, but rather to the details of the bill. Senator Humphreys moved an amendment striking out part of section seven added by the House. He said the question would be referred to the people; that much was determined, and he desired that all the people of the State should vote on the question under this bill. The purpose of his amendment was to repeal all special legislation prohibiting the sale of liquor and granting licenses in any districts now on the statute books, and give the people of those districts an opportunity of voting on the question with the other people of the State. It will be remembered some localities have special prohibitory laws now in force, and the object of Senator Humphrey's motion to strike out, was to reopen the question in these localities. Senator Rutan urged in opposition that they had no time to amend the bill. If sent back to the House, or to Conference Committee, the chances are it would be lost, or delayed until too late a day to give the legal notice and hold the election on the third Friday of March. Mr. Humphreys' amendment was lost by ayes 6, nays 24—the affirmative consist of Messrs. Collins, Davis, of Bucks, Humphreys, McSherry, Randall and Rowland.

On the adoption of the eighth section of the bill inserted by the House, providing for an election in Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday of October next, on the license question, the vote stood yeas 19, nays 11. All the other amendments made by the House had been previously concurred in. This completed the action of the Senate on the bill and amendments. It was immediately placed in the hands of the transcribing clerks, and a copy laid before Governor Hartranft for his action during the afternoon. His approval of the bill, it is probable, will be communicated to the Senate to-morrow. And this will end the legislative contest on the Local Option bill. Its principle now goes to the ballot box and the votes of the people. Sustained there, next will come the practical and trying question, can the law be enforced, not in the county districts alone where there is but little drinking and few dram shops, but in the crowded cities where saloons may be counted by the hundreds and thousands, and great numbers of people and large accumulations of capital are invested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquids. That will try the pluck and zeal of the temperance people. It cannot be solved by mass meetings, speeches and sermons, but must be met by earnest and disagreeable work, else the law will be a dead letter, and the evils of the traffic will be intensified and increased.

Governor Hartranft on Special Legislation.

The veto of a bank charter by Governor Hartranft a few days ago, which contained some very reckless grants of power, taken in connection with two vetoes he sent to the House last night, disapproving bills that had passed the Legislature incorporating the Keystone Iron Company and the Kutztown Iron Company, may be taken as a strong indication that the Governor proposes to live up to the declarations in his inaugural, and abridge as far as possible the evils of special legislation. Of course it would be impossible for him to utterly destroy the system; that must be done by the organic law, but he can stop the more striking and reckless abuses by using the veto power with the liberality that the times demand and the people will sustain. The one man power, as it used to be called by its opponent, is just now a greater safe guard for the interests of the people than any legislative minority that it is possible to combine against the schemes of the jobbers.

The message of Governor Hartranft last evening, vetoing the bill incorporating the Keystone Iron Company, objects to the bill because it "makes no provision for the payment of the capital stock, it gives unlimited power to borrow money and create indebtedness." It contains no provision imposing to any extent individual liability on the stockholders for the protection of employes or those who may supply the company with material. The Governor also objects to the broad powers given to the corporation, to engage in almost any traffic or branch of manufactures. He says "sound and judicious, if not Constitutional legislation, demand its powers and privileges should be restricted, and not embrace objects foreign to what its name implies." The Governor also points out there is provision for the incorporation of iron companies under the general laws of the State by which this company may become a corporation as fully and effectually as if created by a special act. On this point he concludes his message as follows:

"Full and ample power is conferred (by these general laws) upon all corporations incorporated pursuant to their provisions, to do any act or thing necessary or proper for the conducting thereof. They are broad and comprehensive alike in the powers and privileges conferred upon the corporation, and on the restrictions liabilities composed for the protection of the public; and their provisions commend themselves to me as eminently just, wise and proper. Under them any manufacturing company therein named can secure and acquire all necessary and proper corporate powers and authority, and to them, in my judgment, should they resort therefor, and not to the Legislature. Many corporations have been organized under the acts referred to, and doubtless more would resort thereto were it not for the facility afforded them in the obtaining of charters by special legislation. Special legislation may be proper, and often necessary in matters where the courts are not authorized to grant the powers and privileges sought, and there are no general laws where they can be obtained, but when such power is vested in the courts, or provided for by general laws, it is hardly excusable or justifiable. The public business of the Commonwealth, as well as matters of local or private character, not within the jurisdiction of the courts, or provided for by general laws, and the proper consideration thereof, should not be embarrassed with legislation unnecessary, and which is otherwise wisely and carefully provided for. All that is sought for in the bill herewith returned, that is proper to be granted, and with such restrictions as should be imposed, if granted, is provided for by a wise, intelligent and carefully prepared general law, and to which, in my judgment, the parties seeking the privileges contained in the accompanying bill should resort.

J. F. HARTRANFT."

The veto of the bill incorporating the Kutztown Iron Company rests on the same principles. No action was taken by the House on either bill.

Very Like a Pincher—Effects of Reputation.

Sam. Josephs, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution in the House, this morning, which very probably would have gone through had it not had the odor of a job, and if it had been offered by any other person than the immaculate Sam. It was for an investigation into the issue of bogus diplomas by so-called medical colleges. A preamble recited the facts connected with the repeal of the charter of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, for sins in this respect, by the Legislature last winter, and declares that as there is good reason to believe the traffic still continues, that the Speaker of the House appoint a committee of five to investigate the Eclectic Medical College, the Homeopathic College, the Pennsylvania University, the Jefferson College, *together with such other colleges* as are acting under the authority of the State, with power to send for persons and papers.

Rather sweeping that, with Mr. Sam Josephs and some of his cronies constituting that committee. The House rejected the resolution by a vote of 32 yeas to 55 nays. Mr. Speaker Elliott then came to his friend's rescue, and said the Legislature owed it to the people to protect them from quackery. A running debate took place, in which an indisposition was shown to confide any such investigation to a Speaker's Committee. The subject was ended by the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be instructed to inquire whether any person or persons purporting to be officers of legally authorized medical colleges are issuing diplomas purporting to have the official seal of colleges whose charters have been repealed.

This is the proper disposition of the subject. If the Attorney General discovers anything wrong, he can at once initiate the proper legal proceedings.

Instructing the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Noyes, the Democratic candidate for Speaker and the gentleman that introduced the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, which Governor Hartranft refused to swallow, this morning offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is unwise to fix salaries of public officers in the organic law of the State, and that nothing more should be done in this respect than to fix a maximum beyond which such salaries should not be increased.

Resolved, That the number of members of the Senate and House of this Commonwealth as now fixed by the Constitution, should not be increased.

Resolved, That the salaries of public officers in a republic, should be sufficient to remunerate for the services of intelligent men, and not so inadequate as to exclude persons of limited means from occupying official trusts; and therefore, that the salary now paid to members of the Legislature in this State *should be increased to* $1,500 *per annum without mileage.*

The rub of these resolutions lie in the italicised words at the close. If passed, the Committee on Ways and Means will take the $1,500 idea as instructions, and report the salaries of members in accord with the spirit of the resolution. That's what a good many members want, and the example of Congress the other day is one they will only be too happy to imitate, if it can be done with safety. A slight debate took place on the resolves, when it was interrupted by the hour of adjournment, with Mr. Orvis on the floor in opposition. They will come up again, and probably lead to an interesting debate.

Clerical Appointments.

Colonel M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has announced the following appointments in his department: Chief Clerk, Thomas B. McCamant, of Blair county; Clerks, Benj. F. Chandler, of Dauphin; S. Matt. Friday, of Lancaster; Robert F. Beatty, of Perry; Job M. Jordon, of Bedford; Wm. M. Porter, of Cumberland; Lane S. Hart, of Montgomery, and Howard H. Hartranft, of Lycoming. Messenger, Benj. F. Thompson, of Montgomery.

The Evans Case.

The evidence in this case closed yesterday afternoon. The Commonwealth introduced further documentary evidence after the defence closed, and also examined Morton McMichael, Jr., of Philadelphia, who prepared many of the claims that Evans had collected. He gave the accounts his entire attention for nearly a year at a compensation of $150 a month. Governor Hartranft was the last witness examined in the case. His evidence merely related to the accumulation of the claims and vouchers in his office when Auditor General. He stated he always expected to collect the claims himself, before Evans was put in charge of them.

This morning, when the Court met at nine o'clock, Mr. Dean Pearson announced that the counsel would be guided by the rule of the Court, which fixed the time for each attorney, in which to address the jury, at one hour.

The argument on behalf of the Commonwealth was opened by Attorney General Dimmick.

He was followed by Robert A. Lamberton and L. W. Hall for the defense, and Hon. Wayne MacVeigh closed the argument on the part of the Commonwealth. Judge Black did not make any argument to the jury. At the afternoon session of the court, Judge Pearson delivered a lengthy charge, which bore heavily against Evans' claim for ten per cent. commission, on the State claims he had collected at Washington.

ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Consolidating Pittsburgh Wards for Educational Purposes.

AUTHORIZING ALLEGHENY TO ISSUE WATER BONDS.

Petitions for a Donation to the Centennial Celebration.

AN ACT PRESENTED FOR A FREE BRIDGE AT THE "POINT."

Removal of the Western Penitentiary.

THE CENTENNIAL AND SCREEN BILLS CONSIDERED IN THE HOUSE.

Appropriations Wanted for the Western University.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 6, 1873.

SENATE.

Western Bills Passed.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the following western bills:

481. Act to amend the charter for the borough of Latrobe.

503. Act incorporating the West Penn Coal Company.

513. Act incorporating the Brownsville Construction Co.

521. Act incorporating the Pittsburgh & Cove City Railroad.

554. An act enabling the school directors of Chartiers township to borrow money.

558. Act authorizing the school directors of Etna to borrow money.

561. Act providing for grading, etc., of Kirkpatrick street.

644. Confirming the report of viewers in certain cases in Allegheny county.

645. An act relating to the evidences of title to real estate in the county of Allegheny.

106. (Senate.) A further supplement to an act consolidating the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

676. Supplement to an act to incorporate the East End Life Insurance Company, conferring banking privileges.

207. (Senate.) An act to incorporate the Compound Trust Bank, with amendments.

441. (Senate.) Authorizing the City of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

705. An act to vacate Coral street, in the Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.

712. To incorporate the Youghiogheny River Improvement Company.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. McCLURE: A supplement to the divorce law. The person guilty of adultery shall not marry during the life time of the party getting the divorces.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A supplement to the New Castle and Franklin railroad.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: A supplement to the act relating to the Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. RUTAN: An act to appoint an Inspector of Oil for Butler county.

Bill Passed.

To erect an additional Insane Asylum in the north-east part of the State.

Night Sessions.

The House has been in session on the usury laws, and the Senate on the Philadelphia election laws. The screen bill recommended by the miners and amended by Mr. Orvis (Centre), that the operators may make contracts with their employes, also struck out Lawrence county on its final passage—59 to 12.

HOUSE.

Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. ALLISON, of Washington, presented the following: A supplement to an act incorporating the borough of Monongahela City.

A supplement to an act releasing Benjamin Courson from the payment of collateral inheritance tax.

Petitions numerously signed against any change in the road laws of West Bethlehem township.

By Mr. SAMPLE: A petition of 900 citizens of Allegheny county praying for a liberal donation to the Centennial celebration; also an act to authorize the Presbyterian church of Sharpsburg to remove their burial ground.

By Mr. BALLANTINE: An act to erect a free bridge over the Monongahela and Ohio at the Point, in the city of Pittsburgh; also an act extending the time for the filing of liens for grading, paving, curbing and for the construction of sewers in the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. RAMSEY: An act authorizing the Treasurer of Allegheny county to publish a list of applicants for tavern license.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A supplement to the Penn avenue improvement act. This is the bill which passed City Councils relative to the Commissioners selecting different kinds of pavement for one street.

Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

Mr. McCORMICK called up the resolution appointing Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and had the same passed.

The Removal of the Western Penitentiary.

Mr. NEWMYER called up the joint resolution relative to the removal of the Western Penitentiary, which was passed.

Mr. ALLISON amended by adding the name of Geo. V. Lawrence.

The Military Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Col. Ballantine's Military bill. After some slight amendments by Mr. Smith, of Fayette, the bill was passed.

Centennial Appropriation.

The House then considered the Centennial Appropriation, with Mr. Ballantine, of Allegheny, in the chair.

Messrs. ELLIOTT, MICHEL and McCORMACK spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. BROCKWAY and ORVIS against.

At one o'clock adjourned till three.

Afternoon Session.—The Centennial was debated until 5 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. NEWMYER, the bill was passed up to the third reading and laid over.

The Screen Bill.

The screen bill was next called, with Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, in the Chair.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a new bill.

Mr. BALLANTINE opposed the Ramsey amendment.

Mr. NEWMYER moved to amend by making the holes in the screen smaller, and supported it with a lengthy argument, presenting about a cart load of petitions from miners in favor of the bill.

Mr. LAWSHE opposed it.

Mr. LATTA favored it.

Appropriation Wanted.

Messrs. Henry M. Long, F. M. Magee and a delegation of Pittsburghers appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means on behalf of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the Western University, to found scholarships and procure scientific apparatuses. The committee said the appropriation was much needed by the University, which was regarded as one of the best institutions in the country.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Evans Case—A Verdict in Favor of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—The jury in the Evans case returned a verdict in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the first count in $149,762.53; that the defendant was not an officer or a professional agent, but received money sent as the special agent, appointed by the Governor, pursuant to a joint resolution passed March 22, 1867, by John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, March 13, 1876. Said appointments are made part of the verdict. The second and third counts of the *narr* are not supported. It is generally supposed that the Commonwealth will appeal.

The Constitutional Convention.

Consideration of the Report on Executive Department Concluded.

Report from the Committee on Cities and Charter.

Dividing the State into Six Senatorial Districts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1873.

Dividing the State into Districts.

Mr. Baer offered a resolution that the State shall be divided into six Senatorial Districts, upon the basis of population, of which Philadelphia shall always be one.

Second.—Each district shall elect six Senators; each voter shall vote for not more than four persons, and the six persons highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Third.—The House of Representatives shall consist of 200 members, to be elected from districts based upon population.

Fourth.—Districts shall be formed of compact and contiguous territory.

State Apportionment.

By Mr. Broomall—The General Assembly shall apportion the State for the election of Senators and Representatives according to population, as ascertained by the last preceding census, every ten years, commencing at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution. Senators and Representatives shall be chosen in single districts of contiguous territory, and as nearly as possible of equal population, the boundaries being county or city lines where practicable, otherwise by township or ward lines. The number of Senators shall be thirty-three, and the number of Representatives one hundred.

The Executive Department.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Woodward in the chair, on section 10 of the report of the Committee on the Executive Department being under consideration.

The section alone was finally adopted, with the amendment of Mr. Armstrong, reported yesterday.

THE VETO POWER.

SECTION 16. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of Secretary of State, and give notice thereof, by public proclamation, within thirty days after such adjournment. Agreed to.

SEC. 17. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bills making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void unless repassed, according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto. Agreed to.

CONTESTED GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 18. If the trial of a contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall continue longer than until the third Monday of January next ensuing the election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the person who is then exercising the authority of the office in reference to which this contest is pending shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election and until his successor be qualified. Agreed to.

REGISTER OF OFFICIAL ACTS.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined upon him by law. Agreed to.

THE INTERNAL OFFICE.

SEC. 20. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and duties devolved by law upon the Surveyor General, and the office of Surveyor General shall cease when the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be duly qualified. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics and such duties relating to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mines, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be by law assigned thereto. He shall annually make report to the Legislature, and at such other time as may be required by law. Agreed to.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 21. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties devolved by law upon the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease when the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified. Agreed to.

SEC. 22. The term of Secretary of Internal Affairs and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years; and the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State on the day of the general election. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Mr. Darlington moved to amend that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be appointed by the Governor, which, after some debate, was agreed to.

The Chairman then reported to the Convention that the report of the Committee on the Executive had been duly considered in Committee of the Whole.

Cities and City Charters.

The Convention again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr Darlington in the chair, on the report from the Committee on Cities and City Charters.

Sections 1 and 2 were adopted, but section 3, relative to the powers of Mayors, giving rise to debate, on motion, the committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Plans for New Sloops of War Preparing.

SOUTHERNERS SEEKING CABINET OFFICES.

The Appropriations by the Last Congress.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1873.

The New Sloops of War.

Plans and specifications for the eight new sloops of war ordered by Congress are now being prepared, and will be ready in about two weeks, when advertisements for proposals will be inserted for those to be built in private shipyards.

Applicants for Office.

The President stated to-day that he would have ready all the nominations he desired acted upon within three days. Hence a large number of unimportant nominations are being prepared. Ex-Senators and Ex-Representatives are among the most pressing applicants of office.

Southerners Seeking Cabinet Offices.

L. Cass Carpenter, President of the Southern Press Association, is here, with a delegation of the body, endeavoring to secure the appointment to the Cabinet of some representative Southerner. To-day Carpenter asked the President to consider the matter, which the President promised to do. Delegation favor the appointment of Pool or Settle, of North Carolina, as they do not consider Cresswell a representative Southern man. The conversation seemed to show, on the part of President Grant, a desire to make three Cabinet changes, but nothing was said to indicate which.

The Australian Steamship Service.

The Australian line of steamships came quite near receiving national aid from the Government for the increase of that service. Mr. Webb insisted upon receiving a half million dollars per year in the future and one million dollars down as two years' back pay.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations submitted the propositions of aid, which they agreed to stand by, but Mr. Webb would not accept them.

The Appropriations by the Last Congress.

The amount of money appropriated by the last session of Congress will slightly exceed $150,000,000. This includes the estimates of the various Government departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and appropriations of a miscellaneous character.

The Bankrupt Law.

Nearly one hundred bills affecting the bankrupt law were introduced during the past session. The one partially repealing the bankruptcy act is the only one that was successful, and that is very unsatisfactory to the south and west.

Bills of the Forty-second Congress.

About 2,300 bills were introduced in Congress last session, about one-tenth of which passed. Many of those lost are of importance. There are other bills which contain raids upon the public treasury, and it is fortunate for the country that they are lost.

National Subsidies.

Not a single steamship subsidy bill, nor railroad subsidy went through the session of Congress just closed. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1873.

Affairs in New Orleans.

General Sherman received the following this afternoon:

New Orleans, March 6.—Since my dispatch of 11:15 the city has been perfectly quiet. Order prevails everywhere this morning. I think the announcement of the President's order to me of last night will effect a permanent settlement of the trouble here.

[Signed.] W. W. EMORY,
Colonel Commanding.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

Joseph B. Stewart brought suit against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to-day for one hundred thousand dollars, each being sued separately, for false imprisonment. The suit is not aimed against the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms personally, though it is so stated on the records, but is designed to test the power of either House to imprison a citizen for a matter not involving a question of privilege. The case will be heard before the United States District Court.

The Legal Tender Reserve.

It is stated in official quarters, as an answer to inquiries, that it is not the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to inflate the currency by keeping permanently any part of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve, but if, in the language of the law, exigencies of public interest shall require, he will not hesitate to act in accordance with his conviction that he has the right to make use of the reserve for temporary purposes in such contingencies.

Boards of Examiners.

The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department will hold a series of examinations, beginning on the 24th inst., for the purpose of filling about forty vacancies in clerkships of class one, now existing in that Department. Applications will be received till the 27th inst.

Weather Probabilities.

Southwest winds, backing to southwest, with cloudy weather, prevail in the Middle and Eastern States.

NEW YORK.

The Credit Mobilier Enjoined — Equal Rights Wanted by Colored Men—Gen. Fremont and the El Paso Land Sales—Organizing a Humane Society.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1873.

Equal Rights Wanted.

A meeting of colored citizens was held last night, for the purpose of urging the passage of the civil rights bill now before the Legislature at Albany. A committee was appointed to go to Albany in the interest of the meeting. The proposed bill erases the word "white" from the State Constitution, and gives the colored man equal rights with the white in respect to admission to schools, churches, vehicles, transportation, etc.

Defense by Gen. Fremont.

General Fremont, who is at present in this city, has prepared a written defense in the matter of the proceedings in Paris concerning the El Paso land sales. He denies guilty knowledge of fraudulent practices. The criminal action in France is against Fremont and Messrs. Bayliss, Probst, Paradaxe, Lissignal and Poppinet, and the accusation rests upon the forgery by Probst and others of certificates of the New York Stock Exchange, whereby the bonds of the El Paso Company were admitted to the Paris Bourse. It is probable that proceedings may be commenced against Fremont in this country.

Organizing a Humane Society.

A number of gentlemen held a meeting last evening in Dr. Adams' (Madison square) church, and took preliminary measures for the organization of an association to be known as the Humane Society. General Alex. Webb, Theodore W. Dwight, George B. McClellan, Park Godwin and others comprise the Organizing Committee.

Surrender of an Alleged Murderer.

Charles Marwig, the alleged murderer of Charles Green, gave himself into custody this afternoon, alleging that the shooting was done in self defence.

The Credit Mobilier Enjoined.

Judge Blatchford has enjoined the Credit Mobilier from parting with any of its property until the claims of the widow of James Fisk, Jr., for 20,000 shares of stock, are adjudicated upon.

An Insane Murderer.

Application was made to Judge Sutherland to-day for the commitment to a lunatic asylum of the wife murderer Leary.

ALBANY.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—In the Constitutional Commission to-day the question of the number of Senators and the formation of Senatorial Districts was debated. It was finally decided to provide for thirty-three Senators, to be elected for three years, and one-third to be elected each year, the State to be divided into ten districts, three Senators from each District, and three from the State at large.

Two Girls Murdered for Money.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 6.—Two German girls, named Cornelia Chrisenton and Anneta Lawson, were murdered at Smutty Nose Island, one of the shoals, last night, by Lewis Wagner, who escaped. An axe was the weapon used in committing the tragedy. Wagner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, a sister to one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object of the crime, but the murderer only got fifteen dollars. Wagner left this city in the noon train for Boston.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Political War.

PARTICULARS OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT.

Correspondence Between General Emory and McEnery.

Wednesday's Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—This morning's *Times* has the following: In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something serious was on foot. It was generally supposed that the success attending the demonstration the previous evening would be followed up by an attack on the different stations throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling.

Later in the day, however, and about nightfall, it became evident that movements of some sort were on foot. Bodies of men were assembling at different points in the central portion of the city, and arms were freely displayed. It was said upon the streets that one of the large political clubs had offered Gov. McEnery four thousand men early in the afternoon, and to increase the number. The number of bodies appearing seemed to justify this assertion.

A company of about one hundred was assembled at the lower part of Camp street, another on Poydras and Magazine streets, and another spring was reported in the neighborhood of a sugar shed. About 9:30 a squad of militia moved down Royal street, and emerging into the plaza in front of the St. Louis Cathedral, fired into the station house. The fire was returned from the building, a ball grazing General Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by some three hundred men. Pickets were then stationed at the intersection of Royal with Toulouse street, on Bourbon with St. Louis street, and at the head of St. Peter street, and at the corner of Chartres and St. Ann streets. There was also a guard placed at the corners of Chartres and Toulouse streets.

After the first brush the station house was closed and bolted. The stores of P. Burond and J. Guilfoux and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by the militia and the contents appropriated.

At about 9:45 o'clock General Badger, with three companies of police, numbering eighty each, and one piece of artillery, appeared at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. The piece was soon after limbered up and taken down the street, the police marching by fours on Banquette street. When they reached Toulouse street firing commenced, a raking volley being delivered from Jefferson street. The police returned the fire, but in the confusion had some difficulty in unlimbering the piece. There was a continuous musketry fire for five minutes, when at last the gun was gotten into position, and was discharged twice down Chartres street. This created some indecision in the ranks of the militia, and they fell back momentarily, but quickly rallied, and the firing was resumed. A final shot was discharged from the gun, and the militia retreated into Jackson Square, the police remaining on Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

At ten o'clock the militia were being rapidly reinforced from all quarters of the city, the squads leaving in the direction of Jackson Square.

So far as known one man was killed and eight wounded on the side of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police, a man being slightly wounded in the arm.

One of Gen. Emory's staff arrived on the scene of action at the corner of St. Peter and Lever streets at half past ten o'clock, and asked for the commander of the mob. Some one informed the officer that it was not a mob, but real citizens of New Orleans. Colonel Ogden and General Waggaman coming up, the United States officer informed them that he came from General Emory and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding at the same time that General Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. Colonel Ogden responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Bond, who held a position in the Court buildings, would be permitted to pass through the lines with his men. The officer said he could merely submit this request to the commander of the police. Colonel Ogden went down and endeavored to have Mr. Bond released, but his efforts were of no avail.

Later in the evening General Waggaman, commanding the militia, was met by General Smith, of the United States army, in front of the cathedral. General Smith requested General Waggaman, in the name of the United States forces, to disperse his forces, which the latter at once complied with, remarking at the same time: "General Smith, despite your courtesy, I cannot say I am glad to meet you, since it appears that I am destined to have that pleasure only in the capacity of a prisoner." It will be remembered that General Waggaman surrendered the armory to this officer last December. Afterwards the crowd gradually dispersed, and left the police in quiet possession of the building. The action of the United States troops was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

To General W. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

At 8.30 P. M. Precinct Station No. 70 was recaptured by the Metropolitans. At about two o'clock this morning General Badger, with eighty men and one piece of artillery, reached the station, and making a detour of the rear of the building, advanced toward it and sent cellar Murphy to demand their surrender. Before he reached the police station the attacking party were received with a volley from the shot guns of perhaps seventy-five men, and they immediately returned the fire. The men on duty retreated, and the police rushing in, captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating his abdomen. Another man named Ernest Livandas was struck in the arm with a buckshot. Chandler was conveyed to a drug store, where a physician attended him.

At half-past three o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour returned to the upper portion of the market house, leaving a small guard on duty.

Correspondence.

The following correspondence explains itself and shows the mystery of the situation with the federal forces:

Executive Office, March 5.—To Major General Emory, Commander of the Department of the Gulf—General: I have the honor to submit to you the inquiry whether or not the action of the metropolitan police of this city in the securing of the Odd Fellows hall this evening and the armed prevention of the assembly of the Legislature of this State in said hall meets with your countenance and approval, and whether or not the United States forces under your command will support this armed occupation of that building.

I have the honor, General, to remain your obedient servant.

[Signed] JOHN MCENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 6, 1873.—Col. John McEnery:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day. In reply I have to state that these issues of the said building by the metropolitan police were without my knowledge, and made without conference. In regard to any expression of opinion as to the act, saving my authority in the premises, I respectfully decline to make any reply. In answer to that part of your letter which asks whether my command will support this armed occupation of that building, I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a telegram received last night, from which you will see that it is made my duty to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Previous instructions have directed me to recognize the Government of the State of Louisiana to be that represented by the Honorable William P. Kellogg. If the act referred to by you in your letter is the act of Governor Kellogg, the Government of the State of Louisiana represented by him, and any violence is used to interfere with this act, I shall most undoubtedly consider it my duty, under my instructions, to use the whole force of the United States, at my disposal to prevent such violent interference.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. HEMONY,
Colonel Commanding and Brevet Maj. Gen.

The telegram alluded to above is the one received from General Sherman last night, which was sent since this morning.

Effects of the Firing.

A large number of people this forenoon visited the scene of the affray last night. The effect of the fire of cannister is visible in two or three places, several of the iron columns of the building on the corner of St. Peter and Charles streets being perforated, and one being knocked down and broken into splinters. The railing of Jackson Square is also broken in several places, and here and there the buildings near it are chipped. The trees in the square are fairly riddled with bullets, and the ground is strewn with broken branches. This is a faint idea of the severity and briskness of the fire.

The police hold the street immediately in front of the station. They are armed with Winchester rifles. The station itself is occupied by United States soldiers, who have their guns stacked in the court-yard, with several men guarding them. People were constantly entering the office enquiring for friends and relatives. Permission to see them, however, with one or two exceptions, was refused.

Arrests.

About fifty citizens or militia who participated in last night's affray were arrested, charged with violating the act of Congress passed April 20, 1871, section 2 of an act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, vol. 17, United States statute at large. They were taken before a United States Commissioner and released on one thousand dollars' bail each.

The City Quiet.

The city is very quiet this evening. It is believed no further demonstrations will be made while the United States troops remain in charge.

Protest from the Fusion Legislature.

The Fusion Legislature met this afternoon at the St. James Hotel and passed joint resolutions protesting in the name of the people of the State against the interference of the military arms of the United States Government in capturing the State troops and in again supporting the city police in the seizure of the State House and Odd Fellows' Hall, the place of meeting of the General Assembly at the time of its session, and in debarring therefrom the members of the General Assembly, and violently seizing and imprisoning several members of this body, and we call the serious attention of Congress and people of the Union to these oppressive, dangerous and arbitrary measures.

The Kellogg Legislature adjourned at 10 o'clock to-night *sine die*.

At this hour (10:20 P. M.) the city is very quiet.

Marriage and Sulphuric Acid.

A Serenading Party Horribly Injured and Disfigured.

The Mahoning *Register*, of March 6th, contains the following: A savage and brutal outrage was committed in Hubbard, Trumbull county, on Friday evening last, by which one man and several boys were horribly injured and disfigured. Residing in that village, is an aged man named William Brisbine, who, although he has passed the allotted time of man, three score and ten, allowed the potent power of love to overcome his better judgment, and wooed and won a doctoress, who has been a resident of that village for some time, named Mrs. Lyons. On Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., they were joined in wedlock. On Friday evening following, several young boys or men, concluded to pay the couple a serenading visit. After entertaining the bridal pair for a short time with songs and other music incident to such occasions, they were invited by Mr

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

THE proposition reported to the Constitutional Convention, by the Committee on Executive Department, to make the term of the Governor four years, he to be ineligible to re-election as his own immediate successor, will meet with very general approval. The ineligibility clause is operative in several States, and is uniformly popular.

PRESIDENT GRANT will make no changes in the Cabinet,—Washington despatches assert,—unless Secretary Boutwell should resign. Nor is it thought necessary to renominate those now acting,—their terms being considered continuous, unless they should resign. This view prevailing, there will be but little jar or friction in getting the new administration into good working condition.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is authority for the statement that "a large minority of Republicans" voted for the report in favor of endorsed ballots, in the Constitutional Convention. This bears out our statement made on the basis of private information respecting the vote. The attempt, therefore, to make party capital out of what was clearly a non-partisan vote, is a wretched failure. It will hardly do for any journal to commence to read persons out of the Republican party on such a flimsy pretext as this.

THE negotiations with the Modocs seem to vary with each succeeding day. The Indians apparently lack confidence in the Commissioners sent to them, and are thought to be anxious to get hold of Meacham and Applegate, in order to shoot them. They profess a willingness to close the war, provided they are given a permanent and peaceful home on some reservation, but they are entirely unwilling to be driven about as heretofore. All they ask is professedly conceded—yet no final terms seem to be made. There is evidently something wrong on one side or the other.

THE controversy relative to the incorporation of the name of the Deity in the National Constitution—if there should be anything worthy of the name,—seems to find its chief inspiration in this city. The leaders in the New York Convention were Pittsburghers, prominent among them, Mr. Brunot, whose sincerity of purpose none will question. The opposers of the movement in this city have also given a combined expression of their views, and the issue may be said to be fairly joined. There are many interesting features in the subject, and without having special reference to either side now involved in the issue, we may take an early occasion to discuss the subject in its broader and more general phases.

JAMES BROOKS seems to feel very keenly the vote of censure passed upon him by the House, and has accordingly disposed of his Union Pacific Railroad stock, in order, as he says, that he may be entirely free hereafter, when the interests of that enterprise are under Congressional consideration. Ames, on the contrary, holds doggedly on to his, and has been elected a director in the Union Pacific Company again. The course pursued by the two men is characteristic of each. Brooks, high strung, nervous and sensitive, shows the deepest sensitiveness at the indignity put upon him. Ames, resolute and firm, determines to not permit himself to be driven to the sacrifice of his interests, by investigation or censure. Each shows commendable traits, and discloses in this action his peculiar individuality.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S veto of the Mifflin Savings bank bill, and that of the Keystone Iron Company, proves quite conclusively that Charters granting indefinite powers, need not be applied for. The principle involved in his veto of the bank bill, is precisely that of the Iron Company's charter. Both seek to evade individual liability on the part of stockholders; both are indefinite as to the payment of capital, and both seek to go outside their legitimate business, by means of a clause making the scope of their privileges indefinite. To all this, and to several specific items in each, the Governor very wisely objects. He shows a determination to save the State from such evils as may follow in the train of legislation conferring indefinite privileges on corporations. All this is well, and we hope the Governor will stand up to the position he has assumed.

THE McEnery faction at New Orleans have resorted to violence and bloodshed as a means of gaining supremacy in the State government,—a most foolish measure, as they were speedily suppressed by the United States troops, and will now be held under rigid control. However considerable their courage, their judgment is very defective. Their proceedings involve the crime of murder,—as they could not fail to know that bloodshed and death must be the sequel to their fool-hardy enterprise. Had they thought for a moment, they might have realized that President Grant is in the habit of making good his promises, and having the military power of the nation at command, there could be no doubt as to the result of the contest. There was a strong disposition among the better adherents of the two factions to compromise the existing difficulties, and had peace been preserved a short time longer, this might have been brought about. Now, of course, nothing remains to be done but to effectually squelch the McEnery faction; and we greatly mistake if this is not speedily done.

WE have referred, a number of times, to the railroad war in progress in New Jersey, between the advocates of the new Air Line Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central. The Air Line people had secured a number of separate charters for local railroads, under which they were really building a through line between New York and Philadelphia. Their right to do this was decided adversely to their interests by the Chancellor of New Jersey, and the legislative contest is the result of this, the Air Line Company seeking to have an act passed consolidating the several charters, thus legalizing the through road. Their bill was carried in the House by a very considerable majority, but on Tuesday last was defeated in the Senate by one majority, the vote standing ten to eleven. The South Jersey Senators voted in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central, and those at the North, excepting Jarrard, of Middlesex, in the interest of the Air Line. We judge from this fact that the several Senators, excepting Jarrard, fairly represented the prevailing sentiment of their constituents. Great excitement attended the vote, and threats were freely indulged against those who voted for the defeat of the bill. Various other measures are on the tapis, and the war between the rival corporations will be waged with great bitterness until the session of the Legislature closes. The Air Line Company have spent large sums of money in the work of construction already, the road being partially completed. Of course they cannot abandon their enterprise. Yet the effect of the present difficulty must be to depress their stock. They claim to be able to beat Jarrard next fall, and thus gain control of the Senate. If the contest passes into politics, it will make a lively fight next fall.

IT is claimed by the friends of the new City Charter that there is no purpose to hurry it through the Legislature, but that it will be introduced and left for a time, subject to such amendments as may seem reasonable and just. While this may be true, we urge all interested, particularly our Allegheny friends, that it will be wise to give thorough attention to the subject, as they may otherwise find themselves interested, with their hands tied. The Charter is very defective in many particulars, some of which we have pointed out. It concentrates too much power in the hands of a few. There ought to be two bodies of Council, embracing larger numbers than the Charter provides for. The several Commissions should be elective, and especially the City Treasurer and Controller should be elected by the people. We urge our citizens that while the general aim of the Charter—that of unifying and systematizing the city government—is well, the concentration of power in the hands of a few is too prolific of rings to be tolerated. Better look after the Charter as soon as introduced.

WAR IN EUROPE.

Several prominent writers in Europe are engaged in theorizing over the probabilities for and against a general war soon—notably, among them Emile de Laveleye. While it is well to bear in mind that great wars rarely originate from causes that are, for a long period, open to discussion, yet it is well, occasionally, to look at theories advanced, and consider their intrinsic probability. The Crimean war grew out of Russia's pretensions in reference to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, which were really understood to only veil an excuse for seizing Constantinople. But generally, the immediate occasion and the war have been swiftly developed. Napoleon's war with Austria, Prussia's war of 1866, and the Franco-German war,—all were suddenly sprung. Thus, while experience is against the idea of prognosticating great national conflicts, it at the same time points to the general influences, the broad issues which are really at the bottom of most wars, even when the ostensible occasion is totally different.

Just now Russia is declared to be the power from which danger is to be feared. Her policy of territorial expansion, and the consolidation of power in the hands of the Emperor, constitute the elements of this danger, but it is declared, on the other hand, that the Czar is earnestly absorbed in consolidating the freedom of the serfs, and in building railroads. Germany, Austria and England are the powers most likely to be involved in a war with Russia; the first from any attempt to impose the Muscovite language on the people in the Baltic provinces; the second, because of a possible attempt to seize the control of the river Danube; and England, less on account of the Asiatic advances of Russia than because of her pretensions in Europe. Against these three powers, it is claimed, Russia and France will form an alliance, the one aiming to reach the Danube, and the other the Rhine. France, it is known, will eagerly avenge her recent disasters on Germany, so soon as she will be able; but it is claimed it will be a long time before she can do this alone. Hence the probability of her alliance with Russia.

As against all this, it is clear that the material interests of Germany favor peace, her recent heavy wars having made such a drain on her population and treasure as to render it extremely desirable that she should not be speedily involved in war again. Russia has also prospered best when making gradual advances toward the realization of her ambition, than when seeking, by sudden efforts, to at once gain all. Hence careful statesmanship would rather take advantage of such difficulties as may develop among the other powers, rather than promote conflicts which might prove disastrous to her hopes. Austria is made up of elements too adverse and antagonistic, and she has met with too many reverses for her readily to engage in war at this time. England has apparently determined on a policy of peace, unless compelled to make war, by circumstances over which she has no control. France, as we have already intimated, cannot make war alone, and Bismarck keeps too vigilant a watch on her for her to make preparations without his knowledge.

Thus while there are the old policies and ambitions, we judge that a new spirit has come over Europe,—that of real desire for peace, rather than anxiety for war. More attention is being given by the several nations toward consolidating their home influence, and developing their interior resources, than in preparing for the terrible necessities of war. More than this, war has been found so terribly destructive, and to so sadly impair the home strength of Governments, that those in power are extremely chary of entering into it unnecessarily. Napoleon lost his throne by war. It is estimated that another heavy war would seriously endanger the hold of the Emperor William upon his subjects. And so throughout Europe,—the people have learned that however much glory the bloody conflicts of modern warfare may bring to their friends and Generals, it brings ruin and misery to themselves. Hence they are becoming restive now under the home system of military service, and dread the actual realities of war. These are the influences which in our judgment, more than balance the probabilities of war in Europe.

Power of Friction Illustrated.

The steamship Saragossa was lately put upon the ways at Baltimore, supposed to need only new caulking and copper. The caulkers got to work, and the seams dressed out with the irons preparatory to driving in the new oakum. Imagine the astonishment of the caulkers when one day the iron, subjected simply to feeling, blew, went clear into the vessel. A closer inspection resulted, and it was discovered that for the distance of eighty feet on each side of the ship where the boilers rest, planks which eighty years ago were three and one-half inches thick, were now mere boards of one-half inch in thickness. They were not worm eaten, and to all appearances were sound as when first spiked and bolted to the huge skeleton of a ship. And here a lesson in the power of friction may be aptly illustrated. Beneath the boilers of the Saragossa it was discovered that particles of coal had dropped from time to time, and the mere motion of the vessel, as she rocked at sea, had shaken the loose pieces of material from side to side on the plates and worm them to the thickness of boards used in the ordinary skiff, such as are used on our creeks.

Convicted Felon Married in Jail.

The Chicago *Post* says: "A shameful scene was enacted in our county jail a day or two ago, when, by the connivance of the prison keeper and the disgraceful complaisance of a city magistrate, a convicte felon, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary, was permitted to contract a marriage with a respectable foolish girl. A similar case occurred in the same place some months ago, and we then expressed the hope that no such outrage upon public propriety would be repeated. As a decent respect for public opinion is evidently not one of the strong points of the jailer, it might be well for the appointing power in his case to administer a little instruction in that needful virtue. And the Legislature at Springfield might render some service to public morals by prohibiting the marriage of convicts during their terms of imprisonment. There is no shadow of justification for such unions, and every consideration of public policy condemns them."

A SINGULAR circumstance occurred at the Hartford Insane Retreat. A recently admitted patient, firmly believed to be of the male persuasion and passing as Patrick Holden, was discovered to be a Bridget. She had worked as a farm laborer for three years, hoeing, mowing, and laboring with others in the field, exhibiting strength, boldness, and firmness, and not exhibiting softness, sensibility, and modesty. She was given to flirtation, and had won many female hearts, when she was judged insane and taken to the Retreat, where her sex was discovered. It is not recorded that while in the male state she ever attempted to vote—which is certainly an extenuating circumstance.

STATE ITEMS.

A NEW Postoffice has been established on Ruff's Creek, in Greene county, James Boyd acting as Postmaster.

A LITTLE son of Andrew Means, of Washington, aged about five or six years, was severely scalded one day last week, by pulling a tin cup full of hot coffee on himself.

A FASHIONABLE young lady of Philadelphia dropped one of her false eyebrows in a church pew, and badly frightened a young man next to her, who thought it was his moustache.

THE semi-centennial anniversary of the pastorate of the venerable and greatly beloved Rev. William Smith, D.D., in the church of Miller's Run, Washington county, will be celebrated early in May.

THE Chartiers ticket office at Washington was entered through a window on last Friday night, and robbed of six or seven dollars and five or six tickets. A young man named Davis, who resides in Canonsburg, was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

A SIX FOOT vein of coal is being opened not far from Shawville, in Clearfield county, where, a few years ago, it was thought but little, if any, coal existed. The vein is not yet fully developed, but the indications are that the coal will prove to be of first-class quality.

THE house of Mrs. Bryerly, an aged widow lady, at Clearfield bridge, Clearfield county, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire one day last week. When discovered, the flames had made such progress that it was impossible to save even her household goods.

ON Saturday last, while Mrs. Harter, of Washington, was engaged in baking, and during a moment when her attention was temporarily called away, her little son Willie, aged about three years, pulled a pan of hot grease from the cooking stove, and it upsetting, the contents ran over his arms, scaldingthem badly.

A YOUNG man in Pittston, Jackson Carlyle by name, rose from the dinner table in his boarding house, on Friday last, proceeded to his room, laid down on the bed, and taking a revolver, shot himself through the head, causing his death at five o'clock on the same day. No cause is known to have existed to impel him to self-murder.

FRIDAY last, while Geo. W. Moninger, Sr., of Amwell township, Washington county, was endeavoring to extinguish a fire in his smoke house, the ladder on which he was standing slipped, precipitating him to the ground, and causing the breaking of one of the bones of his right leg, just below the knee, and the severe spraining of the ankle. The fire destroyed between forty and fifty pieces of meat.

JAMES ESTEP, who was killed in Williamsburg, had a wife who depended upon his exertions for a living. Daniel Amhiser, who is in jail on suspicion of having committed the crime, is a young man, and did not stand high in that community. Both worked at the Williamsburg Furnace, but Amhiser was discharged by the manager because a number of the other employes refused to work any longer with him, on account of his quarrelsome and overbearing disposition. He blamed Estep, so it is said, with being instrumental in having him discharged.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1867.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid to the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Ferry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Necticles, Dyestuffs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure, and of the best quality. Call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are advertised in this article, as they are all interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "pale and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. For sale in Pittsburgh at JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Smithfield streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE!

PROCLAMATION
OF
JOHN H. HARE,
High Sheriff of Allegheny County,

Relative to the Provisions of the Pennsylvania Local Option Act.

An act to permit the voters of every city and county in this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell Intoxicating Liquors:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That on the third Friday in March, 1872, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of Election, in addition to the ballots, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled "License," and on the ballots "For License," and "Against License," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said Inspectors and Judges, to be kept by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, duly certified as now provided by law; and it shall be the duty of the said Clerk of said Court at the first meeting of the said Court after said election shall be held, to see that said returns shall be filed with the other records of said courts; and it shall be the duty of the Mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such a return, to give like public notice of such special election, above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act or all of it enacted by the repeal or addition of a section prohibiting the sale of liquors or the granting of licenses: Provided, That when the municipal elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal election in said city or county: And provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1872, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1872, if for districts for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license, and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund the border of said license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled credit in his settlements with the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making return of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges, and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall attach to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever, by returns of elections in any city and county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election held as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of such license: Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.

Approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1872.
WM. ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

Supplement to the Above Act.

Supplement to "an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors," approved 27th day of March, 1872.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the first section of the act approved 27th of March, 1872, there is, or may be, some doubt as to the time of holding elections on the question of license or no license in certain cities and boroughs where, by the municipal elections, heretofore by law fixed, do not occur upon the same day as in the townships of the county wherein said cities or boroughs are located;

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That now it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act, that the election, under the provisions of the first section thereof, should be held in all the election districts and precincts of any county, including the cities and boroughs therein situated, upon the same day, and whenever by law the municipal elections in any city or borough occur at a different date from the municipal elections of the townships of the county in which said city or borough or boroughs may be holden, the election upon the question of license in said city or borough or boroughs may and shall be held upon the day now fixed by law for holding township elections in such county, and by the proper officers thereof, under the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. Whenever upon the passage of this supplemental act the day of township elections in any county may have passed, in which county there are any city, borough or boroughs in which the annual municipal elections have not been held, the qualified voters in said city, borough or boroughs in any such county may vote upon the question of license on the day of the annual municipal election, for such city, borough or boroughs, for the year 1873; when such annual municipal election occurs on or before the third Friday of March, and triennially thereafter, but when the municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs do not occur on or before the third day of March, then, in any such case, the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March, and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the townships of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township elections. And the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to the Court or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, seperate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county wherein said city may be located, and if a majority vote of such city is against license then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is for license, then licenses may be granted for such city.

SEC. 3. The proper election officers of each election district in any such city, borough or boroughs are hereby authorized and required to hold and conduct an election upon the day or days mentioned in the law to which this is a supplement, or in this supplemental act, and the election officers shall be entitled to pay therefor as for the like services in holding other elections: *Provided*, The election occurs on a day different from the municipal election.

SEC. 4. If an election in any city, ward or borough has been already holden under the act to which this is a supplement, or any special act, wherein the question of license has been voted upon, though it upon the day of any municipal election in such city or borough, such election is hereby declared to be legal and valid.

SEC. 5. In all cases where elections have heretofore been held in any township, ward or borough, or in any district of any city or county of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed, authorizing the citizens thereof to vote on the question of granting licenses for sale of liquors, the qualified electors of such wards, districts or boroughs shall not be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, by reason of their having voted as aforesaid, or by reason of any provision or limitation in any special act whatever, but all qualified voters of every county and city in the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which it is a supplement.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny," approved April 8, 1872, was not intended to repeal the act, of which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in all full force and effect as if the act approved April 8, 1872, had never been passed; and that the election provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 21st, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny not excepted in said act.

SEC. 7. That all elections held in the year 1873, under this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, eight days' notice of said election shall be sufficient, and the election held in the manner provided by existing laws; and it is further declared to be the true intent and meaning of section three of the act to which this is a supplement, that no part of said section shall be held as sealing of licenses by any "Court or Board of License Commissioners" in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers authorized by existing laws to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof.

SEC. 8. That the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, at the first municipal election held in the city and county of Philadelphia for the year 1875, and every three years thereafter, at the annual municipal elections.

Approved this 6th day of March, A. D. 1873.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a SPECIAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the THIRD FRIDAY IN MARCH next, being the 21st day of the month, at the several Election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for purposes," the first and second sections of which is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-div sion, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the laws of any State or Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite qualification for voting, and by reason of the refusal or neglect of any officer or any other person charged with the performance of duties incident to such act to perform the same, or perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to perform the same, the right of any citizen to vote is denied or abridged, such citizen shall be entitled to vote in any court having jurisdiction of such subject-matter, and to have such refusal or neglect corrected, and the performance enforced, or the equivalent opportunity to perform such prerequisite and become qualified to vote, and his vote received and counted, and the election officers who refuse to receive the same, or to count or return it, may be fined or imprisoned by such court, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is provided by the second section of the VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "An act further supplementary relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, or that only white freemen shall be eligible to office of any kind, or to serve as jurors, or as claiming to vote hereafter at all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all elections of the first section of the act approved the 27th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the several acts relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, shall be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

Ryan ordinance passed in the City Councils the electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street, formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school house on Ann street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School house on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the New Public School house on Plum Imark street, between Thirteenth and Thirty-first streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public school house, in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Braily street, in said ward, known as the Soho School House.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

An ordinance dividing the Sixteenth ward into two precincts:

Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Sixteenth ward be divided into two precincts for election purposes, by a line being the line of Fortieth street produced.

That all the present ward west of the above mentioned line be known as the First precinct, the electors to meet at the Liberty street School House, in said precinct of said ward.

And that all east of said line be known as the Second precinct of said ward, the electors to meet at the Roosfield School House in said Second precinct of said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed by City Councils, the electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School House, in Ellsworth avenue, near Roup street, in the said ward, and known as Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Lincoln School House, Frankstown avenue; the second precinct to meet at Riversides School House, on Negley's Run road in said second precinct of the Twenty-first ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School Building in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of Ormsby, to meet at the Public school House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House No. 2, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House No. 1, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of St. Clair, to meet at the tavern of Michael Crake, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the second precinct of the borough of Birmingham, will meet at the Burgess' office, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the first precinct of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the Public School House, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the building lately occupied by the co-operative store, on the no th side of Carson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of Allentown, to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of Mount Washington, to meet in the School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of Monongahela, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of Union, to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, composed of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public school House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brius School House, corner of Pan Alto street and North avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, First precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the Second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets, in said ward, which is in pursuance of an Ordinance of Councils passed.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Lily street near the Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the School House of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Dallas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School house, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School house, near the corner of Hoops and Woods Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public school house in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Wilkinsburg to meet at the Public School house, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Lower St. Clair to meet at the Public School house, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mt. Oliver to meet at the Public School house, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mansfield to meet at the Public School house, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School house, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clair to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Newtownship to meet at the Public School house, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public Town Hall on Main Street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Rosstown, in said township; second precinct to meet at the Public House of John Gearing, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House in Shousetown.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Briar school House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of Collier township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow, in said township.

The electors of Cecil township to meet at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Lord's, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Second ward district of the borough of Elizabeth, will be held in said county on the THIRD FRIDAY IN MARCH next, being the 21st day of the month, at the several Election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for purposes," the first and second sections of which is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-div sion, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the laws of any State or Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite qualification for voting, and by reason of the refusal or neglect of any officer any or shall be charged with the performance of duties incident to such act to perform the same, or perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to perform the same, the right of any citizen to vote is denied or abridged, such citizen shall be entitled to vote in any court having jurisdiction of such subject-matter, and to have such refusal or neglect corrected, and the performance enforced, or the equivalent opportunity to perform such prerequisite and become qualified to vote, and his vote received and counted, and the election officers who refuse to receive the same, or to count or return it, may be fined or imprisoned by such court, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is provided by the second section of the VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United states, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "An act further supplementary relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 6, 1873.

The money market to-day indicates no special change. Money is accumulating in some of the banks, because of the want of paper that is acceptable. Some of the managers of banks are becoming very cautious—overlooking the fact that in times of financial trouble, the refusal to aid legitimate enterprises, shakes confidence all the more and tends to bring on the very crisis which it is their object to avoid. When money is tight, when payments come in slowly to manufacturers, then is the time that banks are of most service to the business community. We do not wish to be cautious, yet this caution may be carried to an extreme.

Rates for money continue about the same ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. for first class paper. Inferior paper is not wanted and we can present no quotations.

The Chicago Tribune says: The situation in the local money market changes but little from day to day, though in the last two weeks the change has been great. The supply of loanable funds here has increased largely, and has encouraged the investment of capital in grain that would not have been purchased a month back. This very fact, however, has increased the demand for money, and both the bankers and the private money lenders have a good many more applications than they can accommodate. The increasing trade and the large scale of operations in this market afford occupation for all the money that comes to this market.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: The money market yesterday was quiet and at nearly the same quotations as daily for a week past—that is, 6@7 per cent. on call; and 7@8 per cent. for first-class time paper.

Of the great joint-stock banks of London, six of the oldest and wealthiest are under unlimited liability, and six under the limited act of Parliament of 1862. The former pay very large dividends to stockholders of which individual responsibility for the administration and liabilities of the banks. These liabilities, as well as deposits and bills accepted, are as follows, compared with the figures, for convenience, in Federal money:

	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits and Bills.
Westminster	$10,000,000	$3,500,000	$49,650,000
National	7,500,000	500,000	27,705,000
London Joint	6,000,000	2,335,0 3	92,700,000
County	5,491,650	2,745,825	100,001,000
Union	6,333,000	1,852,000	105,265,000
City	2,000,0 3	750,000	31,405,000
Total	$38,324,000	$13,222,000	$407,819,000

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	115¼	115¼
U. S. Sixes—1881.	118½	116½
" —coupons.		116½
5-20—1865	115½	115¼
5-20—1864.	115½	115¼
" —1865	116½	116½
" —1865 new.	114½	114¼
" —1867.	116½	116¼
" —1868—coupons.	111½	111¾
10-40s—coupons.		110½
10-40s—coupons.	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's.	112	112½
New 5 per cents		

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	102½	103¾
Erie.	66¾	66¾
R. H. & E.		9
C. C. & I. C.	39¾	40
Canton.		52½
St. Paul	52¾	53¼
Do. preferred.	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern.	94	94¼
Do. Central		108
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	89¾	89¾
Rock Island.	113¾	113¾
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail.	54¾	55¼
Western Union Telegraph.	85¾	86¼
Ohio & Mississippi.	45¾	45¾
Union Pacific.	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash.	72¾	73¾
Fort Wayne	90	
Adams Express.	94¾	94¾
American Express.	66¾	66¾
U. S. Express.		
Harlem.	124¾	127¾

NEW YORK, March 6, 1873.

The general situation in Wall street to-day was not characterized by exciting events. The announcement was made, however, that secretary Boutwell personally requests publicly that no more bonds will be sent in because the whole or part of the $44,000,000 legal tenders now in reserve will be thrown in bi-opinion it must become necessary. The bank statement, long, a cone-cative course, in hope of being able to show a certain excess over $40,000,000 of reserve. The money market was easier at intervals, but quite irregular. Call loans ranged from 7 @ 7 per cent. in the earlier hours, but after seven p.m. to 1-16, and finally averaged to 7 percent. gold. Sterling heavy, 50 days' drawer on each good, 20 Government securities quiet and firm, closing at 115@115¼. Loans 102¾ for 5's, 102¾ for 6's, 102¾ for currency, 103¾ for 6's, 1881. Gold 115¼@115¾, closing at 115¼@115¾. Government bonds quiet and firm, closing at 115¼@115¾

FOREIGN.

Gladstone on the Irish Education Bill—Opening of the Canadian Parliament—Foreign Governments Threatening Spain—Proposed Amendment to the Naturalization Treaty Between Germany and the United States—French Sailors Carried Off by Force by an American Captain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gladstone on the Irish Education Bill.

LONDON, March 6.—At a banquet last evening, given to Peter John Locke King, Gladstone made a speech which has been the occasion of much comment. In the course of his remarks the Premier adverted to the Irish Education bill recently introduced in Parliament, and intimated that the Government would gladly accept all valuable amendments, and would even consent to modifications which would not better the bill in order to avoid the adoption of any worse measure.

In concluding his remarks upon this subject, Gladstone said: When the hour for dissolution of the Ministry arrives, we will be ready to retire, but we will not needlessly abandon our posts.

Sailors Carried off by Force.

LONDON, March 6.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Brussels reports that Capt. Curry, of the American vessel Agloma, which sailed recently from Antwerp for New York, carried away by force seven sailors belonging to the French schooner L'Africaine. An investigation into the affair has been sent to the Consul General of France at New York advising him of the circumstance and instructing him to watch for the arrival of the Agloma.

SPAIN.

Threats from Foreign Governments.

MADRID, March 6.—Olazigua, Spanish Minister to France, notified Castelar that the representatives in Paris of the different powers of Europe had decided to send a collective note to the Government of Spain declaring their belief that their respective Governments will cease to hold diplomatic relations with it in the event of a proclamation.

The Slavery Question.

The debate on the Federal Republic bill, for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, was resumed yesterday in the Assembly.

CANADA.

Internal Navigation.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 6.—The second Parliament of the Dominion assembled at three o'clock to-day. After the usual ceremonies the Governor General delivered his speech, in which he said that the plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland and the construction of the Sais Verts canals have been completed, and the work can be now put under contract. Surveys for the St. Lawrence canal will be finished in time to commence work at the opening of next year. This will ensure the completion of all these great undertakings at the same period.

GERMANY

The Naturalization Treaty with the United States.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Naturalization Treaty between Germany and the United States will probably be amended so as to provide that Germans who have returned from America, and remained two years at home, shall be considered to have renounced their rights as naturalized American citizens.

THE MODOC WAR.

The Peace Commission a Failure—Treachery of the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—A dispatch from Yreka says the news from the Modoc country has created a great deal of surprise and excitement. It is generally believed that Steele and his party only escaped from the treachery of the Modocs through the friendship of Scarfaced Charley. It will doubtless be fought out now in the Lava Bed.

The following telegram was sent by order of the Peace Commissioners, furnished to the Associated Press:

Headquarters Peace Commissioners, Fairchilds, March 4, 1873.—To Columbus Delano, Washington, D. C.—The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propositions. We have ordered to meet in full force Meacham and Applegate, with six men armed, in the Lava Bed. This undoubtedly means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in conference, but not on the terms. They have an accession of twenty-four warriors, not Modocs. Without doubt we will send a message of protection to all who come out. The Commission is a failure. Instructions are coming. Time is of vast importance. The carrier is true. [Signed.] B. MEACHAM.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions in Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Conventions of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats met separately to-day to nominate delegates to the constitutional Convention and municipal officers. The Committee of Conference between the two Conventions have met and agreed to report a plan of co-operation by a division of the tickets. It gives the Democratic Convention the nominations of Mayor, Trustee of Water Works and Director of the City Infirmary, and to the Liberals City Solicitor, Judge of the Superior Court, Judge of the Common Pleas, Director of the Police Court, while the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are divided equally, five to the Liberals and five to the Democrats.

The Lib rals and Democrats at War.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Men of both parties express undisguised dissatisfaction with some of the conduct of the Conventions to-day. The Democrats say the Liberals were acting ungenerously in asking them to reconsider their nomination for Mayor, and the Liberals say that the Democrats should have formally confirmed the nomination made by the Liberals

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6.—In the House this afternoon a bill was introduced to subject the real and personal property of married women to any judgment or decree ordered against them on account of contracts entered into or debts made by them, and giving them power and liability of separate by suing and being sued. The publication of a weeks' publication of the tax rate sufficient was passed.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—The following bills passed the Legislature to-day: Providing for the erection of a hospital for insane in the northern part of the State, with an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars; to make the Soldiers' Home a home for soldiers' orphans, and other orphans when the home is not full; the Senate bill fixing the salary of Supreme Judges at four thousand dollars, Civil, Circuit and Supreme Court Judges two thousand dollars, Criminal Court Judges two thousand dollars, and counties of forty thousand inhabitants two thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICAGO.

Desperate Encounter Between Two Policemen and Eight Roughs.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A bloody battle occurred at an early hour this morning, near Douglas Place, in the southwest part of the city, between two policemen and a number of half drunken revellers, who were making disturbances on the street. Refusing to obey the officers to keep quiet, the officers were collared by them, and one of the police station, when the rest began an attack on an officer and beat him so that his life is dispaired of. The other officer came to his comrade's relief, and firing several shots into the crowd, succeeded in driving them off. Subsequently Patrick and Patrick McVeight, brothers, of the party who attacked the officers, were discovered lying in the streets, some distance from the scene of the affray, each with wounds, from which it is believed they will die. To-day several others of the party were arrested.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—It is probable that the Khiva campaign will commence at an early day.

—The Spanish Government has concluded to contract no new loan at present.

—It is reported from Berlin that many Russian officers and diplomatists have left St. Petersburg for Asia.

—The Royal Institution of Great Britain on Tuesday night congratulated Professor Tyndall on the success of his visit to the United States.

—The Michigan Senate has passed a bill to provide for the appointment of two professors of homeopathy in the medical department of the Michigan University.

—In New York city, on Thursday, Charles Grum shot twice at Charles Harring, and then fired into his own mouth, penetrating the brain, and causing instant death.

—The Government Corporation Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad re-elected Horace F. Clark as President, John Duff as Vice President, and E. B. Holbrook as Secretary and Treasurer.

—The battle flags of the New Jersey troops during the rebellion were on Thursday deposited in the State House at Trenton, Governor Parker making an eloquent speech on the occasion.

—A Fort Benton (Montana) dispatch says a war party of Pigan Indians killed Hiram Cook and Charles Randolph, a few days since, above Eagle Creek, on the Missouri River. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

—It is stated from Gibraltar state that two hundred cartineers, attached to the Spanish garrison at San Roque, unsuccessfully attempted to create an uprising in favor of Don Carlos. The offenders were imprisoned.

—It is stated from Washington that the Postmaster General pertists in collecting double unpaid rates of postage on newspapers, holding that as the Attorney General did not pass upon that question, his late decision refers only to letters.

—A man giving his name as J. H. Walters was arrested at Cleveline, Ohio, charged with robbing and burning the Bee Line depot at Anderson, Indiana. On searching his trunk, seven thousand five hundred dollars' worth of Bee Line tickets were found. Walters is now in jail awaiting trial.

—The Cincinnati *Times'* Dayton special says the jury in the case of Sivers, who has been on trial during the past three days, charged with treating one of the members of the Soldiers' Home last September in such a manner as to cause his death, returned a verdict of manslaughter. Two of Sivers' accomplices will be tried at this term of court.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1873.

SENATE.

Senators Sworn in.

The Senate met at noon. All the Senators were present. Jones, of Nevada, Terry, of Connecticut, and Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, were sworn in. When Wadleigh went up to be sworn Geo. E. Spencer, of Alabama, whose election is contested by Sykes, offered himself to be sworn in, whereupon Mr. BAYARD objected. He said Spencer was aware that his seat would be contested, that the oath should not be administered until the Senate pass upon his own contestant's credentials.

The question being on swearing in Spencer, Mr. HAMLIN discussed the rules and precedents, and came to the conclusion that it would be better to let Spencer be sworn in, and refer his credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING took the same view.

Mr. ALCORN moved that Spencer's credentials be read for information. They were read.

Mr. BAYARD moved to have the credentials of Sykes, and the certificate of his election, signed by the officers of the Legislature of Alabama, read.

The Vice President said he was informed that the paper had been sent to the printer.

Mr. Bayard having stated that he had a copy in his hand, Mr. MORTON suggested it be read.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but he certainly should object to its being read upon the same footing as the credentials of Spencer, because it was not credentials at all, but merely a memoranda. The credentials must be signed by the Governor of his State, and this paper was not so signed.

Mr. MORTON said that the law provided what should be legal evidence of a Senator's election, and that evidence was present in this case. It was only *prima facie* evidence, of course, and the Senate could not go behind it and inquire into the validity of the election afterward's. But in the meantime the presentation of legal credentials entitled Spencer to admission.

Mr. THURMAN said that the argument of the Senators, if it proved anything, would prove that no Senator could be admitted under any circumstances unless his credentials were altogether regular, and he reminded the Senate that it had kept Goldthwaite, another Senator from Alabama, out of his seat for nearly a year on mere remonstrances of irresponsible memorialists.

Our Commerce with Canada.

Mr. MORTON offered the following resolution, and stated that if the session of the Senate should be much prolonged, he would call up the resolution and submit some remarks upon the commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada, England and the United States:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to the Senate, at the next session in December, the amount of imports from the Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada to the United States for the years 1871 and 1872, and the amount of exports from the United States to the same Provinces for the same years, and the amounts of such exports and imports for the two years preceding the termination of the reciprocity treaty.

The President Waited Upon.

Mr. HAMILTON, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported it had performed that duty, and the President's reply was that as at present advised he would have no communication to make to the Senate except in the form of nominations.

The Kansas Election Case.

Mr. MORTON offered the following, and said he would call it up to-morrow:

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

The debate on the admission of Spencer was continued by Messrs. Stevenson, Alcorn, Howe, Schurz, Frelinghuysen, Tipton and Stewart.

The certificate of election of F. W. Sykes as Senator from Alabama, signed by the officers of the Legislature, was presented.

Mr. BAYARD again argued in favor of postponing the admission of either of the persons claiming to be Senator elect from Alabama until the question should have been considered by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Thurman, Stewart and Saulsbury continued the debate, and without action the Senate adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—River 14 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Potomac, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling. Clear and much warmer.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—River falling; 7 feet large in canal; 5 feet in chute. Boats drawing more than four feet have to take the canal. Clear and balmy; mercury above 60. Business very lively. Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Potomac, Memphis; Comet and barges, St. Louis; Lawrence, Andy Baum, Jno. Garrett and barges and Chas. Bodman, Cincinnati. Departed—Potomac, Cincinnati, Charles Bodman, Pittsburgh; Simpson, Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Arrived—City of Helena, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Marble City and Mountaineer, Memphis; Kountz and Johnson, New Orleans; Comet, Louisville. Departed—Ben Ancord, Ohio River; Joe. Kenny, Shreveport; Bee and City of Alton, New Orleans; Clinton, Memphis. River stationary and no ice. Clear and warm. A few more such days will open the Illinois and upper Mississippi.

CAIRO, March 6.—Arrived—Louisville, Cincinnati, 9 last night; John Gilmore, St. Louis, 1 P. M., to day; Hercules, Pittsburgh; Hawkeye, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville, 5 o'clock. Departed—Louisville, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Little Alps, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg, 3; Hercules, New Orleans, 6. River fallen; 30 inches. Weather clear and warm; very pleasant.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—River falling slowly. Arrived: Arlington and Kitty Higley, Cincinnati. Departed: Pauline Carroll, Belle Lee, R. E. Lee and Louisville, New Orleans; R. E. Lee, Red River; George Cheek, Lit le Rock; Pat Cleburne, Yazoo City; Morning Star, 3:30; Mary Ament, 7; Bermuda, 9. Up—Fayette, 9; Arkansas Belle, 11; Charley Brown, 11; Robt. Mitchell, 3 P. M. Business good.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Down—James Howard, Geo. C. Wolfe, Minneola, Sam Jasper, and St. Louis. Up—Tolle. Clear and cool. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Arrived—Jno. Kyle, St. Louis; Jno. B. Maude, Memphis. No departures. Clear and pleasant.

Failure of Cleveland Bankers.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Messrs. Price Bros., bankers and brokers, of this city, made an assignment this morning to W. V. Taylor. Their failure was caused by the failing of banks to which they are heavy dealing, and the withdrawal of deposits from the bank. Their liabilities are about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and the assets one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. It is believed the full amount of the liabilities will be paid.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 6—The steamships Hecla, Anglia and Moravian have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arrived: The steamship Frisia, Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The purser of the steamer City of Paris, from New York for Liverpool, landed here to-night. He left his vessel eighty miles from this port with the steamer City of Brussels in tow, the latter having lost a rudder. The City of Brussels left Liverpool, Febuary 20th for New York.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death of Mrs. Priscilla Duncan—Funeral—Dr. W. S. Duncan—Concert, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 5, 1873.

AN ESTIMABLE LADY GONE.

Mrs. Duncan, wife of Hon. Thomas Duncan, died on Wednesday, February 26th, after a severe illness of about ten days. In her death the community has lost one of its best friends, the church one of its most exemplary members, and her family a devoted wife and loving mother. Mrs. Duncan was in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Mrs. Duncan took place on Monday, March 3d, from the residence of her husband, in Bridgeport, and was largely attended.

MISS MAGGIE AULD.

The body of Maggie, youngest daughter of Capt. W. W. Auld, (formerly of this place) was brought here and interred in the Bridgeport Cemetery. Capt. Auld is at present residing in Acheson, Kansas.

CAPTAIN ANNAWALT.

The body of the lamented Capt. Annawalt, who was drowned during the recent flood in the Ohio, was interred in the Catholic Cemetery, Brownsville.

DR. W. S. DUNCAN.

Dr. Duncan and lady, who have been on a trip to Florida, returned on the 26 inst. They were called home very unexpectedly on account of the death of the Doctor's mother.

CONCERT.

"The Hutchinson Family" gave one of their entertaining concerts in the M. E. church, Brownsville, on the evening of the 28th ult., under the auspices of the Lecture Association. It was the grandest entertainment of the season. All present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the performance. R.

In Memoriam.

STANDARD LODGE, No 76, A. J. O. K. S. B., PITTSBURGH, PA., February 23, 1873.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to send the Angel of death amidst our brotherhood and take from labor here below our well beloved brother, Abraham H. Fisher; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the demise of our late brother, Abraham H. Fisher, Standard Lodge, No 76, A. J. O. K. S. B., has sustained an irreparable loss in so valuable and efficient a member, his parents a loving and dutiful son, and that we, not in the terms of cold formality, but in the sorrowing language of the heart, desire to testify our sense of the purity and nobility which characterized him as a man and a brother of the A. J. O. K. S. B., for his fidelity to principle was so softened by his amenities of his nature as to make the entire community mourners at his bier.

Resolved, That in all his relations, both public and private, he had few peers; and in attending upon the sick and relieving the wants of the distressed, he developed such tenderness and fidelity, such courage and humanity, which must ever endear his name to those he has so aided.

Resolved, That we, as members of the brotherhood, tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our lodge, the same be suitably engrossed and presented to the family of our late brother and published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE Baltimore *Sun* and *Jewish Messinger* of New York.

EMANUEL DE ROY,
CHARLES ZUGSMITH,
SAMUEL FRANK,
NATHAN LEVY,
HARRY GOLDSMITH,
} Committee.

HOME NEWS.

Elopement in Allegheny.

Yesterday something of an excitement was occasioned in certain circles in Allegheny by the report that a young girl, about sixteen years of age, and of a very respectable family, had left home with an ex-policeman. The most extreme pain was occasioned in the circle of the family and friends by the unfortunate affair. A letter from some anonymous source was sent to the house apprising the family that such an event would probably occur, but it came too late. The man has never visited the house but once, and the family were utterly taken by surprise by the event.

The Entertainment To-night.

Those who admire the attractive and cultured in the way of an entertainment, will have an opportunity for the enjoyment of their tastes at the concert and tableaux to be given in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College. The programme is so well arranged that provision has been made for all tastes, and none who attend the entertainment will fail of spending a very pleasant evening. Every exercise has been gotten up with care, and the variety offered is a sufficient evidence of the attractiveness of the whole list. The entertainment is given for benevolent purposes, and those who attend will aid a very worthy enterprise, and, besides, enjoy an evening of rare pleasure.

The Red Front.

One of the most convenient points in the city for purchasing groceries of every variety, and one of the best and most thoroughly supplied stores of the kind, is the Red Front, 114 Smithfield street, now under the direct charge of Samuel H. Baird, the proprietor. Mr. Baird has had a wide and varied experience in the trade, his wholesale store having afforded him occasion to thoroughly understand the best methods of purchase. The advantages of this knowledge will be derived by those who may favor him with a call at the Red Front. Obliging clerks, prompt attention, a full line of the best goods, and cheap prices are the special features of the new store. Remember the place, and give him a call.

The Buckley Shooting.

A new phase has been developed in the case of Captain Buckley, who was supposed to have committed suicide at the Red Lion Hotel, this city, last week. The Beaver *Radical* says:

The result of the *post mortem* examination held on the body of the late Captain Buckley, last Friday, in New Brighton, was such as to create some suspicions of foul play. The examination was conducted by Dr. Bell, who found the forehead above the right eye, and considerably lacerated, seemed to have been made with some sharp instrument before or after the pistol wound. The integument about the wound was not burned as would have been the case from a close pistol shot. The ball penetrated the right lobe of the brain and entered about two inches, and when taken out weighed less than a quarter of an ounce.

The First Ward Contest.

The Committee on Contested Seats in the First ward met last evening, Mr. Geo. Chalmers in the chair.

The committee had a private consultation for a few moments, and as a result announced that inasmuch as neither the chair, or the committee was acquainted with the law or the subject they would be pleased to hear the legal argument of counsel as to whether it would be necessary to proceed further in the case.

Messrs. Moore and Reardon cited the law as laid down by the Supreme Court *vide* Bruce's report, viz: That where there were not enough fraudulent votes cast to change the result, the case of contestants should be dismissed.

As the counsel for the contestants was not present, Mr. Chalmers suggested that the committee adjourn until Monday next, when the argument of counsel on both sides could be heard at length. The chair assented in this and the committee adjourned till Monday next.

A FATAL COLLISION.

Two Men Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, a locomotive on the Pennsylvania railroad, stopped at Portage station, about ninety miles from the city, to take on water, without taking the precaution of sending back a flagman. In a short time a western bound freight train approached at a rapid speed, and the conductor of the freight did not notice the locomotive standing on the track until within a short distance from it. Although every effort was made to check the speed of the train, it was then two late, and a terrible collision was the result. The following engine was tossed from the track and almost completely demolished, while the freight train and locomotive were thrown together in one mass by the shock. Some six hours elapsed before the wreck could be removed.

George Beals, the engineer of the freight locomotive, was instantly killed, and Patrick Darley, a brakeman, received injuries from which he died soon after. Beals was married and lived in Altoona. One or two others were slightly injured.

WANTS THE LAND.

A $40,000 Farm in Dispute—Litigation Over It—Suit Entered in the District Court.

Yesterday morning a bill in equity was filed in the District Court by Joseph Hanner against A. M. Buchman, Isaac Williams and C. H. Love, to determine the ownership of a certain farm in Upper St. Clair township. Mr. Hanner, in his paper, sets forth that in March, 1872, the farm owned by Isaac Williams was posted for sale by the Sheriff, upon an execution issued to Mr. Buchanan. Before the day of sale, however, a compromise was effected, by which it was agreed to let the sale be private, and under this arrangement the farm was put into the hands of Messrs. Buchanan, Williams & Love, who made an agreement with Hanner to sell the farm for $40,000. Hanner says he paid ten dollars down to bind the sale. He was not to make any payments until October 1st, 1872, but when he came on that day to make the payment he was prevented by reason of the absence of Mr. Williams. Hanner alleges he proffered the money but it could not be received. Subsequently he was absent from the city for about six weeks, and in the meantime word was sent to his office that the money could be received. He attended to the business as soon as he came home, but was informed that the agreement was broken. The old execution was then revived and the farm is posted for sale. Hanner asks for a preliminary injunction to prevent this, and asks further that the defendants be compelled to ratify the original agreement.

The preliminary injunction was ordered and the case will come in for a hearing in two weeks.

THE TAX PAYERS.

A Constitution Adopted and Permanent Officers Elected.

The tax payers of the Seventh and Eighth wards held an adjourned meeting in the Franklin street school house last evening. The Committee previously appointed, submitted a preamble and constitution which were adopted. The preamble set forth that the alarming increase of taxation, and expenditure in the various departments of the city government are the result of mismanagement and indifference on the part of officials. They demand that the affairs of the city be honestly and honestly expended, and that no councilmen be interested in contracts. The election officers must be held to their sworn duty and punished for any neglect of duty. To accomplish these ends organization is recommended, and a constitution for a "Tax-payers' Union" is submitted.

The committee also reported the following:

Resolved, That we respectfully invite the tax-payers of all the wards and election districts of the city of Pittsburgh, who approve of these measures, to form Unions in their respective wards, and appoint delegates from each Union, to form a City Executive Committee of the city of Pittsburgh.

An invitation is also extended to Allegheny City and the adjoining townships, &c., to form similar Unions to the above.

The following permanent officers were then elected: President, William Shore; Vice President, J. D. Kelley; Secretary, Henry Rea; Treasurer, John O'Keefe.

After a few brief addresses the meeting adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....Mr. D. M. Jenkins advertises a reduction of prices at the Old Tea House to-day.

....Mr. Phillips pronounces it "Froode," but he evidently thinks the proper way would be—"Fraud."

....The decision in the late prize fight has not yet been given. It is thought that another battle will be had.

....The Council Committee on Legislation met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of importance.

....Capt. J. B. Eads and Col. Gerard B. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., two well known and prominent citizens of that village, were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

....Any of our subscribers who are supplied by carriers who may fail to receive the paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the delinquency at this office.

....We congratulate our friends of Allentown in that they will have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Wm. Murdock in one of his select readings on Saturday evening next.

....On Saturday evening a mass meeting, under the auspices of the General German Workingmen's Association, will be held at City Hall, to consider the Local Option question.

....The inhabitants of the quiet neighborhood of Collins Station propose to petition the Governor to call out the militia when another pic-nic of prize-fighters pitch their tents in that locality.

....At a meeting of the Copper Manufacturers' Association, held in Baltimore on the 5th inst., the Pittsburgh firms of C. G. Hussey & Co. and Park & Co. were represented by Messrs. E. T. Draco and E. Park.

....A man who was arrested here for a larceny committed in Armstrong county, was being taken to Kittanning, the other day, when he slipped his hand-cuffs, jumped from the train, and effected his escape.

....A drayman fell over backward from his cart on Smithfield street near Second avenue, yesterday, striking his head on the pavement. He was taken into the Duquesne Engine House, and Dr. LeMoyne summoned, who dressed his injuries. He received a severe cut on the head, and was insensible for a time.

....Yesterday the grand jury brought in an indictment against "Babe" Montgomery for felonious assault and battery, which proceedings seem a little strange, in view of the fact that his case is in the hands of the Mayor. It will be remembered that an information for felonious assault and battery was made against him, and he was placed in jail in default of two thousands dollars bail for a hearing. When the time for the hearing arrived his time was extended until next Monday, and on last Tuesday he forgot the required bail and was released. District Attorney Bayne, who made the motion for an indictment, did it. He states on the ground that the bail was insufficient.

PHILLIPS ON FROUDE.

Last Evening's Lecture—The Inconsistencies of the English Historian Shown Up—The Irish Question Interestingly Discussed—An Entertaining and Eloquent Effort.

The anticipation that Wendall Phillips' ideas of the great English historian would prove a rare treat crowded Library Hall last evening with an audience who were by no means disappointed. Mr. Phillips' clear, eloquent and forcible style of treating his subject kept his auditors deeply interested for an hour and a half. Although the speaker occasionally warmed up on his subject, and was often very sarcastic, he never seemed impatient, but always cool, and in referring to his opponent he used no harsher term than "vagrant Englishman."

The lecturer came onto the platform without the formality of an introduction, but his venerable bald head and dignified bearing were familiar to the audience who greeted him with loud applause. Mr. Phillips made his bow by saying that his coming onto the stage thus without an introduction reminded him of the coachman who was to take a certain passenger to the Green Mountains. He accordingly entered the hotel and selecting the man he supposed to be the right one, said, "If you are the gentleman that's going to the Green Mountain, I'm the man that's to take you there." "Sir," said Mr. Phillips, "if you are the audience that came here to listen to a lecture, I suppose I'm the man that's to lecture." [Laughter.]

WHY ENGLAND DIDN'T INTERFERE.

Mr. Phillips modestly admitted that he was here to offer some criticisms on Froude, the great English scholar, who had come to this city before the grand jury of the American people the exact relationship between England and Ireland. Some journals had expressed a surprise that Froude should travel so great a distance to lay before us a question of local importance. The speaker, however, was not surprised, and did not consider the subject an insignificant one of only local importance. It is more than any other the pivot about which the affairs of England turn. In the late great European war, in which Prussia forced France to the wall, and ground her to powder, why did England forsake her old ally? There was a time when she would have interfered. She is generally the greatest meddler on the globe. [Laughter.] But she knew that when she fired the first cannon, Ireland would stab her in the back. [Applause.] England knew full well that half an army of the enemy been thrown into Dublin would be quite long enough for her. She is now an isolated power, and we stand the same. Were a foreign enemy to-day to put an army of fifty thousand men into New Orleans, Grant would have enough to do at home.

Mr. Phillips then proceeded to review Froude's book, and in the course of his remarks said:

But the great intermeddler has lost her mighty power, and she dare no longer raise her hand to influence international affairs. She is now but a second rate power on the chess board of Europe. Froude says Ireland had declared this in Cooper Institute, and was hissed; but now it is conceded to be a fact. Five hundred years of injustice to Ireland had reduced her to her present condition. England had conquered Ireland—but the Irishmen were conquered England in another sense—she is now dictating England's policy.

MR. FROUDE'S THEORY.

The historian acknowledges that England has been experimenting with Ireland for five hundred years, attempting to find some successful method of governing her. He accounts for the failure by saying God had left the Irishmen, but half finished and that He intended him to be under a perpetual guardianship. [Laughter.] Even Englishmen, they admit, can't make a respectable citizen out of him. [Renewed laughter.] This was Mr. Froude's position and his mission here was to vindicate the necessity and justice of setting up a despotism in the middle of the nineteenth century to govern Ireland! But the men of 1776 had pronounced a despotism to be an unmitigated nuisance under any and all circumstances. [Laughter.] The American, therefore, who would subscribe to Mr. Froude's doctrine, must first tear into fragments and scatter to the wind the Declaration of Independence.

ENGLISH PREJUDICES.

The English historian had not a single word of commendation for any of the great characters of Irish history, the world. Yet when he drew a grand picture of some famous Irishmen—Burke he instanced particularly and declared that as an orator and statesman the Roman Cicero and the American Webster were but dwarfs when placed by him. Of all the poets, orators, statesmen and soldiers which the Island had produced—and she had produced more than her share—Mr. Froude could say nothing good. They were in his eyes all rascals. According to him no page of Irish history virtue had ever by any chance blundered into the soul of an Irishman. The speaker thought it not Mr. Froude's fault but his misfortune that he so grossly misrepresented the facts. He ascribed him to the carnest, but he was no historian; he was too prejudiced for that. He was merely a pamphleteer, or a lawyer, if he had a good side. An unconscious self-conceit ran through all his lect ures.

MANIPULATING FIGURES

The speaker alluded to the marvelous facility with which figures could be manipulated to figures and make them suit his every purpose. When it suits him to set Ireland forth as an empty waste, he has figures to prove it; when he would prove her a coward he dwindles or treble her population. In 1649, when Cromwell came to Ireland, there were 400,000 men in the country. He brought with him 12,000 troops. According to Mr. Froude 200,000 Irishmen went forth to meet him—every second man in the country arose in arms against the invader. A marvelous people truly! When two years ago France was struggling for her life she sent to Ireland but one man and he did not tend to throw any light upon the case. She stated that deceased had been two weeks in the ranks, but one in twenty-five; but Ireland, in defence of her flag and creed, sent out one in two!

PRACTICAL BENEFITS OF A GOVERNMENT.

When the speaker heard Froude admit that Grattan was an honest man he thought the spell was broken; but no, he followed this by declaring that he was "honest but weak." [Laughter.] [Laughter.] But said Mr. Phillips, his conduct showed a little common sense. He gave his country a constitution. Mr. Froude would have asked him, had he met him in the streets of Dublin, "you made wages higher, did you? Is provision cheaper, rents lower? But suppose he had met John Hancock in the streets of Boston just after he had written his name so boldly on the Declaration of Independence that George III could read it across the Atlantic, and propounded such queries. He would have been told: "We have no cheap bread, rents are not lower, wages not higher, our ships are rotting at the wharf,—matters there were also cavities in the lungs, such as holes filled with puss and matter, such as persons have who die of lung disease. The lungs and pleura were found adhering to the ribs on each side, which was produced by inflamation of long standing. Must have had the disease for some years. The liver, heart, kidney and bowels were in a healthy state. All the organs except the lungs seemed to be healthy. The stomach was removed and the contents carefully removed to a bottle and sealed. The stomach was then examined, had no appearance of any inflammation, appeared to be natural. The mucous surface of the stomach, the internal coat, the villi of the lower bowels was taken out and examined also, found to be healthy, there appeared to be no disease or inflammation of the bowels. I believe the woman died of consumption, hastened by perhaps a too free indulgence in the use of oil. There was evidence of croton oil having been used externally. There was no evidence of croton oil having been used internally. The stomach did not show it; believe the woman died of consumption. She could not have lived much longer. Dr. T. J. McGee, of Sandy Creek, who attended the woman professionally, stated that he administered medicine and tonics, for consumption, from which she was relieved. He attended Bill within two weeks of her death; would not have been suprised if he had heard of her death a week or more before it occurred, as she was very low; assisted Dr. Donnelly in his examination, and fully concur in what he stated; is only surprised she lived as long as she did.

Dr. D. Aiter, of Parnassus, was the last witness sworn. He testified substantially as Dr. Donnelly, and fully concurred with him in his views.

After this the inquest was adjourned until the 20th instant at the Corners office. In the meantime an analysis of the contents of the stomach will be made if found necessary. She was forty-one years of age, a native of England and leaves one child.

Resolutions in Memory of Captain J. R. Oxley.

ALLEGHENY, February 25, 1873.

At a regular meeting of John Knox Lodge, No. 1, A. F. A., held on the evening of the above date, the following resolutions on the death of brother Joseph R. Oxley were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the manifestation of his Divine will, to remove from the circles of this Lodge, Joseph R. Oxley; and, *Whereas*, The faithful manner in which he discharged all his official duties, his unyielding integrity and unflinching fidelity to the trusts reposed in him, made him pre-eminently an honored member in the order, which he loved, and requires from us a more than passing notice at his decease; therefore be it

Resolved, That we submit with deep humility to this afflicting and trying dispensation of Providence, and sincerely deplore the loss of our departed brother, so suddenly called away from temporal labor and usefulness, we humbly hope, to spiritual rest and peace in that Lodge "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Resolved, That the devotion of our lamented brother, to the true principles of our order—the untiring zeal and energy he manifested for its advancement, the fraternal love and kindness which ever marked his intercourse with the brethren, and his courteous and social bearing to all men, will long be cherished and remembered, and cause many a heart to turn with affection and regret to the green sod beneath which his earthly remains are now quietly reposing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and tenderly sympathize with the family of our deceased brother, friend and companion, and pray that they may find solace and comfort in their sore bereavement from that power who alone can alleviate sorrow, and give resignation when death shall remove those we love.

Resolved, That in token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

WM. HEAGY,
WM. S. PENDLEBERRY,
R. H. SEMPLE
} Committee.

Wanted,

for negotiation, first-class commercial paper. Manufacturers and others having good paper to be converted into money, are requested to call on Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. All business done strictly on commission.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years. R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and **save** 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

A DESERVING CHARITY.

A Free Dispensary.

We are pleased to notice the organization of a Free Public Dispensary, on what is likely to prove an enduring foundation.

Pittsburgh, justly noted for her benevolent and charitable institutions, seems entitled to have overlooked the very important work of a General Free Dispensary. If we except the Dispensary connected with the "Homoeopathic Hospital" and the "Church Guild Dispensary," on Penn street, we know of no institution in the city doing active Dispensary work—furnishing medicines and medical treatment to the poor. There have been instances of local organization for Dispensary work, but for want of proper management, or from lack of necessary support, or for some other reason unknown to us, such organizations have had but a temporary existence. For the organization just effected the "Pittsburgh Free Dispensary" we predict a permanency, and an enlarged sphere of usefulness hitherto unattained. We believe the institution owes its existence to a very great extent, if not altogether, to the active efforts of Dr. L. H. Harris, who has been one of the principal supporters of the Church Guild Dispensary.

We recognize as contributors to the new Dispensary names that are familiar to our readers as business men, and active workers for the public good; whose connection with any institution, whether charitable or otherwise would ensure for it the confidence of the entire community.

The following persons have been elected managers of the institution: L. H. Harris, William Thaw, Reuben Miller, Thos. M. Howe, A. Bradley F. R. Brunot, Geo. B. Edwards, S. M. Kier, John B. Jackson, Thompson Boil, Wm. Holmes, Wm. O'H. Scully, Isaac Jones, Wm. M. Hersh, James Park, Jr., Hill Burgwin, and Doctors McCann, Bingham, Pollock and Bruce.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected.

President—F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—L. H. Harris.
Secretary—Jno. B. Jackson.
Treasurer—Dr. S. N. Benham.
Committee on Finance—J. B. Jackson, Isaac Jones, S. M. Kier, Wm. O'H. Scully and Geo. B. Edwards.
Committee on Physicians—Dr. J. H. McCann, Dr. A. M. Pollock and Thompson Bell.
Committee on Medicines—L. H. Harris, Wm. M. Hersh and S. N. Benham.
Committee on Charter—F. R. Brunot, Hill Burgwin, Jas. Park, Jr., Isaac Jones and L. H. Harris.

We believe it is the intention of the managers of the Church Guild Dispensary to transfer their institution to the new orgnization and thus by a united effort increase its efficiency. It may therefore not be amiss in this connection to give some account of that institution. On reference to their records we find that it was first opened Monday, February 3d, 1868 since which time it has continued in active operation, and has been productive of a vast amount of good in the relief of the suffering poor.

It's charity has been free to all, but it has derived its support mainly from an annual appropriation from the Church Guild, a few private subscriptions and an occasional collection in some of the Episcopal Churches. The plan of operations has been to secure the attendance of physicians at the Dispensary, at fixed times daily to prescribe for all needy persons who may apply and to have a physician to visit such patients as are unable to apply at the Dispensary in person.

Their prescriptions have been put up